

1644

Manchu rule begins in China

When a peasant revolt in 1640 threatened to place a usurper on the throne of China, an imperial general sought military assistance from north of the Great Wall. Led by Fuxi Lin the Manchu tribe (known as the Jurchen until after their conquest of China) obliges. Once before, in the 12th century, it had invaded China, only to be expelled by the Mongols in the 13th. It had then slowly changed from a nomadic to an agrarian way of life. In China once more, the Manchus claiming a right

to rule by virtue of their relation to the 13th-Cen
Ch'en dynasty, and in 1664, they assumed power.
The conquest cost 25 m levies. But it was made
easier by the fact that the Manchu had copied
Confucian administrative methods in their own
capital of Mukden; they asked little change of the
Chinese bureaucrats pressed into their service
beyond the adoption of the pigtail. By the reign of
K'ang-hsi (1662-1722) the conquest was complete.
He rebuilt Peking, which had been destroyed in the
fighting, extended his rule to Formosa, occupied Tibet,
and reduced the Mongols to servility. The long nomadic
traditions of Central Asia began to fade & give way to
settled, agricultural cultures. This dynasty
lasted until 1912 (Manchu or Ch'ing)

1644

Until 1644 the royalist Cavalry under the command of the dashing Prince Rupert (of the Rhine) remained undefeated in the English Civil War. In the Battle of Marston Moor (1644), Rupert was beaten by a Scottish force under David Leslie and Oliver Cromwell's "dismal" cavalry from the eastern counties. "Dismal" was Rupert's epithet of praise after the battle. Many of the dismals were distinguished by parasol, feather,

unshakable belief which they shared with
Cromwell, that God was on their side against
the Anglican royalists. When the parliamentary
forces were regrouped under General FAIRFAX
(nominally organised & regularly paid) the core of the
"New Model Army" was Cromwell's Eastern
Association of well-drilled, highly motivated
horsemen.

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In the Civil War, the city of York was besieged by Cromwellian troops early in 1644 and finally surrendered in July, 1644

June 29, 1644

BATTLE OF CROPSIDEY BRIDGE

Loyalists of King Charles I defeated the Parliamentarians led by Sir William Waller [1597? - Sep 19, 1668] in south England.

July 2, 1644

1912 Dates J-BK

MARSTON MOOR

The Parliamentary forces met the Royalists in Marston Moor in Yorkshire, England. Cromwell in command of his picked troops, the Ironsides, gained a decided victory over the Royalists, under Prince Rupert. As a result of the battle, the King lost his hold on the North of England, Parliament gaining that part of the country.

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1912 Dates J-BK

England & Scotland

MARSTON MOOR

1644

Act of Parliament forbids
observance of Christmas

1644

Population of China was 89 m

July 3, 1644

MARSTON

Battle of ~~Banster~~ Moor

alter'd course of History

1644

Manchu China.